

**REPORT**  
ON  
**INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending the 21st October 1916.**

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**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

[As it stood on the 1st July 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Akon" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin ; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. G R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
4	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan ; age 36 years ...	900
8	" <b>Alochana</b> " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
12	"Archhana" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjigani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
20	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
22	" <b>Bangabandhu</b> " (P)...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	Puthia ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" <b>Bangavasi</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000
27	" <b>Bankura Darpan</b> " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 55 years	453
28	"Banshari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
29	" <b>Barisal Hitaishi</b> " (N)	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
30	" <b>Basumati</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
31	"Bauddha Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami ; age 33 years.	750
32	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
33	" <b>Bharati</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	4,000
35	"Bharatmahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
36	"Bharat Nari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
39	"Bijuan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
40	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 19 years.	250
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	940
43	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
44	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
46	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
48	" <b>Burdwan Sanjivani</b> " (N).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	600
49	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)*	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
50	" <b>Chabbi Pargana Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
51	" <b>Charu Mihir</b> " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha.	800

\* Suspended.



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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, (Gaudabanik ; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brah- min ; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisva ; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brah- min ; age 59 years.	400
71	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
77	"Islam Darsun" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Rahim, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musul- man ; age about 34 years.	700

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	"Jagabai" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)* ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhankar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji ...	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years ...	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

\*Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
106	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	1,107
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal ...	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 26 years.	.....
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
132	"Pallivasal" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300

\* Suspended.



No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	" <b>Pallivarta</b> " (N) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	" <b>Pantha</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	" <b>Pataka</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu Namasudra ; age 82 years.	1,000
136	" <b>Pataka</b> " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw ...	500
137	" <b>Prabhini</b> " (N) <sup>o</sup> ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	" <b>Prachar</b> " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	" <b>Praja Bandhu</b> " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	" <b>Prajapati</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ..	1,000
141	" <b>Prantavasi</b> " (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	" <b>Prasun</b> " (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	" <b>Pratidhwani</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	" <b>Pratijna</b> " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	" <b>Pratihar</b> " (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	" <b>Pratibha</b> " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	" <b>Pratistha</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	" <b>Pravasi</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	" <b>Priti</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	" <b>Pritibarta</b> " (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu ...	500
151	" <b>Puspanjali</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	" <b>Rajdut</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	" <b>Rangpur Darpan</b> " (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	" <b>Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	" <b>Ratnakar</b> " (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	" <b>Rayat</b> " (N) <sup>o</sup> ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	" <b>Sabuj Patra</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chandhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	" <b>Sadhak</b> " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 34 years.	200
159	" <b>Sahitya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	5,000
160	" <b>Sahitya Parisad Patrika</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by case ; age 51 years.	2,000

\* Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	310
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years.	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
166	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
169	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	200
177	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	300



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Majumdar	375
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
216	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
218	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,000
219	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
220	"Abhan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass ; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	600
223	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	250
224	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 49 years.	500
226	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	"Fraternity" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti ; age 49 years.	2,000
230	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar Sirkar ...	200
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De ...	300
233	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
234	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 43 years.	500
235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	"Sri Krishna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	"Students' Review" (P)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar ...	300
238	"Sunday School Advocate" (P).	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik ...	300
239	"Syamagram School Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Do. ...	.....	600
240	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garos.</i>					
241	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	"Phring Phrang" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400

\* Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	100
244	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Daily	Kumar Ganes Singh; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram ...	250
248	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
250	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
257	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur	Do.	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
264	"Adib" (N)* ...	Calcutta	Daily	Sayid Nawab Ali; Muhammadan; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Do.	Weekly	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age about 33 years.	1,000

\* Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Urdu—concluded.</i>					
266	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" <sup>o</sup>	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Refaqat" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy	800
270	"Resalat" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
272	"Sadaqat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Gulam Hyder Khan; Muhammadan; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A.; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Uriya.</i>					
276	"Utkal Varta" <sup>o</sup>	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 51 years.	200

\* Suspended.







*Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<i>Gujrati.</i> Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....



Additional Land Survey Notes for the 1880s

Section	Surveyor	Location	Notes
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Notes

(18) 1880



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

REFERRING to Government's resolution on the Police Administration Report, the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Aswin*, 1323

PRAVASI.  
Aswin. 1323 (B.E.)

"The first signs of repressive rule."

(B.E.) writes:—

There is a hint that mere possession of seditious literature will henceforth be an offence. But will such stringent measures improve men's minds? Should not Government rather try to win the sympathy of the people by granting them wider political rights?

2. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 12th October asks the Police

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.

Oct. 12th, 1916.

Save, O Police Commissioner!

Commissioner to save the people from the hands of the swindlers who have established so-called auction-sale stalls in different parts of the town where they sell worthless things at high prices. They do not hesitate to treat their customers in a high-handed manner.

3. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th October says that police-

DAINIK BASUMATI.

Oct. 12th, 1916.

Policemen and cart and carriage drivers.

men in Calcutta freely accept bribes from hackney-carriage and cart drivers. At Sealdah and Dum Dum railway stations and on the Belgachia Road

every carriage or every cart, each time it plies, for hire has to pay something to the nearest policeman. If the higher officers cannot detect this, their sight is defective indeed.

4. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th October, referring to the statement

NAYAK.  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

The Bengali double company.

published by Dr. S. K. Mullick as regards the cause of the delay in recruiting the Bengali double com-

pany, says that the delay was at first caused by the police. The recruiting, however, went on briskly, when at last new police arrangements removed all inconveniences. It is of course not known to the public what had caused delay at first. It cannot be denied that the time which has been taken in recruiting 228 soldiers is unusually long. When the people first prayed for the privilege of serving in the army, the Government spurned at the prayer. Their feelings having been thus wounded, they are now showing a bit of reluctance to join the army. This fact need not be concealed. However that may be, it is a matter for great satisfaction that men will not be wanting to form the double company.

5. A correspondent of the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th October invites

NAYAK.  
Oct. 17th, 1916.

Rowdyism at Matuari.

the attention of Government to the excesses committed at Matuari by a number of drunkards and

rowdies who have made themselves a terror to the people and even molest women. Some of these men belong to respectable families and possess some influence.

6. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 12th October says:—

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Oct. 12th 1916.

The forfeiture of the book entitled "Coolie Pratha," by the United Provinces Government.

What did the book entitled "Coolie Pratha," which the United Provinces Government has forfeited, contain? Government has got an instrument in the Press Act that can convert an

unjust action into a just action, but it should not be applied unjustly. We regret very much that the Act is enforced against books and newspapers which are not liked by Government. It is not wrong to write against the indentured coolie system. We strongly condemn the action of the United Provinces Government and still more so that of the Cawnpur police which searched the *Pratap* office. Government creates disaffection and then goes about searching for its causes.

7. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th October publishes a com-

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 11th, 1916.

A case of internment.

plaint from Birendra Keshari Sur that his brothers, Tribeni Charan Sur and Bijay Kishori

Sur are now interned under the Defence of India Act at Sarsa in Jessore and Begunia in Burdwan, respectively, and a prayer for a Government allowance for the family, who are now in debt and starving, because Tribeni was the bread-winner of the family. He used to earn Rs. 65 as a school-master,



SADAQAT,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

8. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that Government has not yet given any reply to the representation which has been submitted in regard to Maulana

Abul Kalam Azad, whose exile from Bengal has created such a painful impression on the minds of Moslems all over India and especially in Bengal. We trust that Lord Carmichael will do justice to him and pass orders permitting him to return to Calcutta. Moslems are eagerly looking forward to that day.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th October refers to the memorial submitted to the Bihar and Orissa Government in connection with the internment of Santi

Kumar Bakshi and asks them to order a careful enquiry into the astounding allegations made therein.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Oct. 17th, 1916.

10. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 17th October says that

No allowance has yet been given to Mr. Parharkar who has been interned.

it has been repeatedly said in the Imperial and Bengal Legislative Councils that Government gives allowances to those who are interned, if they are not in a position to support themselves; but we have been painfully surprised to learn that Mr. Baburao Vishnu Parharkar has received no allowance as yet and is supporting himself by borrowing money. We were under the impression that he was above want. Is it compatible with the dignity of Government not to give allowance to a man who has been interned in a place where no one knows him? This is Mr. Baburao's condition. God alone knows how the other *détenus* are being treated. We hope Government will soon turn its attention to this.

(d)—Education.

PRAVASI,  
Aswin, 1323 (P.S.)

11. Referring to the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald at a recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council that Government cannot increase the number of educational institutions unless it has the co-operation of wealthy Indians, the

*Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Aswini* 1323 (B.E.) says that if there be an unwritten law that those who encourage education will be decorated with titles there will be no lack of money for the spread of education, and the public will also be assured of the sincerity of the officials who profess to be friends of education.

RATNAKAR,  
Sept. 30th, 1916.

12. The *Ratnakar* (Asansol) of the 30th September says that the work of the Calcutta University has assumed such immense proportions as to make the formation of two separate Universities in Burma, and Northern Bengal necessary in the interest of good administration. It is now the largest University in the world.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

13. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th October thinks that the creation of a University at Patna is premature and a useless waste of money. Moreover this University is to be wholly under official control. Would it not have been more in Bihar's interest to remain under non-official control from Calcutta than to submit to local official control?

The Patna University.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 12th, 1916.

14. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th October says that the members of the Legislative Council having returned from the recent meeting at Simla are saying that Government propose to curtail their expenditure on high education. If true, this is good news indeed. The present expensive education makes it difficult for our students to lead honest lives afterwards.

Educational expenditure.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

15. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th October writes:—

Lord Chelmsford and high education.

There is a rumour that Lord Chelmsford intends reducing the expenditure on high education. Lord Curzon's Universities Commission did something to restrict high education and a new commission may soon be appointed to complete the work.



16. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 13th October argues that primary education in India is a failure, because it is not based on Indian religion and suited to Indian conditions. Little learning is always a dangerous thing and it is specially dangerous when its tendencies are all against our peculiar national idiosyncracies.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

17. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th October writes that at a recent meeting of the Calcutta University, in the course of a discussion on a scheme of commercial education, Professor S. C. Ray spoke some plain truths. He declared that European co-operation in this matter was not to be expected and the University must study local Indian business conditions before framing its scheme. European systems of education would not be of any use in India, because the conditions were different. The mistake made in imparting an industrial training unsuited to Indian conditions must not be repeated.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

18. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th October has received several complaints against Maulvi Anwar Kader, the Superintendent of the hostel attached to the Jessore Government School. It is alleged that during a whole year he has not provided the boarders with any meat or fish for a single day. The boarders also never get their meals at regular hours and have to put up with many inconveniences. The paper asks whether the Maulvi is the same person who some time ago kicked a boy.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

19. The *Noakhali Sammilani* (Noakhali) of the 25th September writes that the District Board of Noakhali consists of 7 nominated members and 6 members elected by the Local Boards, but these Local Boards are wholly nominated bodies and the members nominated do not represent all the thanas; hence local roads, etc., are often badly neglected. This is the travesty of local self-government which is enjoyed by Noakhali and indeed most districts.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI  
Sept. 25th, 1916.

20. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Aswin* 1323 (B.E.) deplores the paucity of charitable dispensaries in Bengal and remarks:—

PRAVASI,  
Aswin. 1323 (B.E.)

According to the statistics published by Government there is one charitable dispensary for every 15 miles, but is it always possible for a sick person to travel such a distance? We invite the attention of Government and the District Boards and municipalities to the matter.

21. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th October asks the Improvement Trust to open out two or three wide roads running east to west, between Harrison Road and Beadon Street to allow of communication between the Maniktala area and the river Hooghly. This would be a real improvement, but Mr. Bompas so far has ignored all requests in this connection.

BANGALI,  
Oct. 16th, 1916.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

22. The *Noakhali Sammilani* (Noakhali) of the 25th September asks for the construction of a bund on the south of Noakhali town; otherwise, a tornado like the recent one might well flood the whole town.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI  
Sept. 25th, 1916.

The paper also urges the speedy construction of works to protect the town from the erosion of the river-bank.

23. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th October says that breaches in the embankment of the Mayurakshi river in the Birbhum district have caused the flooding of a large area including the town of Kandi. The embankment being the property of many zamindars, none of them cares to repair it. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.



(h)—General.

PALLIVASI.  
Sept. 27th, 1916.

24. The *Pallivasi* (Kalna) of the 27th September says that some of the officers in the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli should be Bengalis, because the present officers, barring of course the directors, who are Englishmen, being all Punjabis who do not understand Bengali, Bengali patients in it are put to great inconvenience.

SADAQAT.  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

25. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that Sir S. P. Sinha's acceptance of the Bengal Executive Council membership has given rise to many speculations about the causes of his resignation of the membership in the Imperial Council. Sir S. P. Sinha has not up to this time opened his mouth to explain this, though there is every reason to believe that there is something of a secret behind his resignation. The *Advocate of India* (Bombay,) says that Sir S. P. Sinha resigned because Lord Kitchener refused to divulge in the presence of Sir Sinha his scheme for the defence of India. If this is true, it would be extremely interesting to know what views Lord Minto expressed on this and the terms on which Sir Ali Imam accepted the membership. Was he kept in the dark about these matters and made to walk out of the Council when such secret questions were mooted?

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

26. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th October is not inclined to believe in the novel theory launched by the *Advocate of India* as to the cause of Sir S. P. Sinha's resignation of the membership of the Imperial Executive Council and would like to know on what proofs this theory is based. Besides, if Sir S. P. Sinha really resigned his office for the reason alleged by that paper, Sir Ali Imam would never have accepted the post. As regards Sir Satyendra's appointment in the Bengal Executive Council, the *Dainik Basumati* cannot see its way to endorse the views expressed by some of its contemporaries that Lord Carmichael's successor will be a *zubberdust* ruler like Sir Bampfylde Fuller and that the "Baron of Birbhum" (Sir S. P. Sinha) will support repressive rule.

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

27. Referring to the *Musalman's* remark that the Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukherji Bahadur should be appointed to some other post if he be granted another extension of his term of office, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th October observes:—

Our contemporary apparently anticipates that Rai P. N. Mukherji Bahadur will be succeeded by a Musalman, since the post has for some time past been filled alternately by a Hindu and a Musalman. The paper, therefore, shows a hysterical anxiety to have the Rai Bahadur removed from his office, but we fail to see any reason why the appointment should not be held by a Musalman or a Hindu two or three times in succession so long as the right man is obtainable.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA.  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

28. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that the new system of recruiting coolies foreshadowed in Lord Chelmsford's speech has not received the amount of attention which it deserves. Whatever Government does it does in the dark. Whenever it please, it gives out some information, otherwise it keeps silent about its action. It has transpired that the question of the recruitment of coolies was discussed in the Colonies where the coolies were wanted some two months back. Has India no concern with this matter? Government is not bound to tell its subjects everything, as it is not answerable to them for what it does. One of the principal reasons why we want Home Rule is that under the present system we are unable to get all the information we want. If we got Home Rule this would not be the case.

The paper then goes on to refer to the *Fiji Times*, dated the 21st June 1916, which published the report of a committee which was appointed to consider the question of the recruitment of coolies. They have approved of the system now in vogue in the Federated Malay States. Lord Chelmsford also seems to have given his assent to it.



The paper then goes on to examine the Sardari or Kangani system referred to in the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 3rd December 1915 (referred to in the *Fiji Times* of the aforesaid date) and after discussing it, comes to the conclusion that it is not suited to Indians.

Passing on to the system in vogue in the Federated Malay States, it says that under the present indentured system in Fiji, every one is not sent to jail who refuses to work, but this is the case in the Malay States. If the Federated Malay States system is adopted it will not prove a good substitute for the older system. The whole country must agitate against this.

29. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Aswin*, 1323 (B.E.) writes:—

"The report of the Public Services Commission."

We were at first given to understand that the report of the Public Services Commission would not be published until after the war, but we now hear that Government has changed its mind. We can guess why the report is going to be published now. It is well known to everybody that Indians will claim self-government on colonial lines after the war as a return for their loyalty and self-sacrifice. The report is not likely to have recommended anything but narrowing the rights of Indians though, of course, it will contain many things which will bamboozle the English public into believing that India has been treated very liberally. And when Indians will ask for wider political rights after the war they will be told that they cannot expect such a boon so soon after the one granted recently. So the publication of the report at the present moment will do India more harm than good. No matter when it may be published, the result for India will be the same. We request Government, however, to publish the statements made by the different witnesses.

PRAYASI,  
Aswin, 1323 B. E.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

30. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Aswin*, 1323 (B.E.) approves of the opening of the commissioned ranks of the army to subjects of Native States, inasmuch as this will pave the way for Bengalis obtaining towards a similar privilege. If, however, Bengalis are refused the privilege, keen disappointment and great discontent will be the result.

PRAYASI,  
Aswin, 1323 B. E.

31. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that if the Defence of India Act is really *ultra vires*, as seems to be the opinion of Lord Loreburn and Sir Courtenay Ilbert, then whatever has been done under it is illegal. But how are the people to keep out of its meshes?

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

32. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 14th October, in referring to the disallowing of a question about the Native States, proposed to be put in Council by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Khan, says that though it would be useless to discuss why the question was disallowed, we may pertinently enquire whether it is profitable for Government to protect the Native States from public criticism. There are many States whose system of administration is extremely antiquated and whose subjects are suffering untold miseries under their rule, but in spite of this the members of the Imperial Council have not the right to seek information from Government about affairs in those States. It is also a crime under the Indian Press Act to discuss questions relating to Native States in newspapers. While the Nawab Sahib of Rampur and the Kuar Sahib of Benares are nominated to seats in the Council and are expected to help the Government of India in solving administrative problems relating to British India, the Native States have been placed beyond the pale of criticism. What is the reason of thus gagging the public?

SADAQAT,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

33. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th October refers to the measures taken by Government to give relief to persons affected by the recent floods, and wonders what the wind-bag Bengali leaders are doing at a time like this when their countrymen are in such dire distress.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABLUL  
MATIN,  
Oct. 2nd, 1916.

34. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* of the 2nd October (Calcutta) says that during the past fortnight the war has raged with great fury and a very large

number of soldiers have died on the battlefield. So heavy has been the mortality during this war that there is not a home in Europe which is not weeping for the loss of dear ones. The most surprising thing, however, is that the longer the war continues, the greater grows the fury of the belligerents. The Prime Minister of England, in his speech at the opening of Parliament, has blamed Germany and has threatened to punish her very severely. The German Chancellor has condemned the English Government and people, and declared that England has continued this war simply for the purpose of maintaining and increasing her prestige among the nations. The result of these two speeches is that both nations are determined to fight each other with still greater fury.

We have repeatedly said that the continuance of this world-embracing war depends entirely upon England and Germany. If the noble courage of England had not prevented France, she would have long ago submitted. If English money had not helped Russia, she would not have grown so strong. Similarly, if Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey had not received assistance from Germany, they would have long ago declared peace. Therefore, so long as peace is not proclaimed between England and Germany, there can be no cessation of hostilities. Just as Germany has taken upon herself all responsibility on behalf of the Central Powers, so the Allies have absorbed English money and political guidance to such a degree that it is not possible for them to make individual peace. One of the most successful diplomatic triumphs of the English people is the prevention of separate peace being made. This is one of the severest blows that Germany has received from England; otherwise, she would have long ago separately dealt with her opponents.

Though the cause of civilisation has received untold shocks from the present war, yet it has also brought immense benefits, which, according to an expert, are as follow :—

(i) This war has proved that there can be no true civilisation without honesty, superficial embellishments do not count for anything. But during the present war the belligerents have shown such barbarity that even the savages of Africa would feel ashamed of them.

(ii) It has proved the ability and intelligence of women, whose activities were up to this time suspended.

(iii) New inventions and discoveries have been made. An impetus has been given to new industries.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABLUL  
MATIN,  
Oct. 2nd, 1916.

35. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 2nd October says that the Balkans have been the cause of great wars in the past. This war also originated in that peninsula.

A certain authority says that whenever the Balkans pass into the hands of any strong Power, that Power will exercise great influence over the greater part of Europe and Asia both on land and sea. As the Germans were fired with the dream of becoming a world-Power, they also had drawn up a scheme for dominating the Balkans. They had settled about keeping Turkey and Bulgaria on their side, as they knew they would not be able to secure the help of Rumania. It may be that because they thought that Serbia would not join them and stand in their way of communication with Bulgaria and Turkey, so they planned the destruction of Serbia. This is why they made the assassination of the Crown Prince a pretext for commencing the war. At first the Germans did not pay any attention to the Balkans but maintained great activity on the eastern and western fronts. Suddenly they had Bulgaria on their side, destroyed Montenegro and Serbia, and took possession of the larger part of the Balkans which commanded the communications with Asia. When, however, the Allies turned their attention to the Balkans, Germany had already shot her bolt. The Allies have tried to retrieve their losses,



and making Salonika the base of their operations, have succeeded in winning Rumania to their side, but Greece is still continuing in the same uncertain condition as ever.

Judging from the present situation, it appears that during winter the importance of the struggle in the Balkans will be greater than on any other front.

An expert states that if the Allies make headway in the Balkans, then Russia will attack Constantinople, with the centre of her naval and military preparations at Kieff and Odessa, and succeed in accomplishing a task in which the English and the French did not succeed. If Constantinople is captured from this side, then she will command the straits with the greatest ease, and the line of communication between Russia, England and France will soon be established, which will increase her power immensely. But in the event of the Central Powers making headway in the Balkans, the fate of Serbia will overtake Rumania, and then Kieff and Odessa will be open to attack by way of Bessarabia and the coasts of Rumania. This will cut off Russia from all external communication. This is the reason why so much importance is attached to the struggle in the Balkans. The joining of Greece with either of the belligerent groups of Powers is, therefore, of great importance.

In the Balkans fighting can continue even during the winter months, and it is, therefore, probable that the Powers will increase their forces in this region.

Many are of opinion that the joining of Rumania with the Allies has turned the scales in their favour, but it appears that this has made things easier for the Germans also. The Austro-Germans could have, if they chose, attempted the somewhat difficult task of attacking Kieff and Odessa by way of Galicia and Bukovina. This they had actually in view. But now with the entry of Rumania into the conflict they may try to accomplish this task more easily. So long as Rumania was neutral it was favourable for the Allies, because the strength of Rumania is not such as to be of much assistance to them. Rumania must keep the greater part of her forces in Transylvania and at the same time protect her frontiers for about 100 miles against the enemy. But, on the other hand, if the enemy is able to advance even at one point, he will at once obtain control of the communications. We must for the present wait till the winter and see to which side the pendulum will swing when the forces of the belligerents increase. Probably the hold of the Allies on Salonika has proved of some profit to them, for otherwise Greece might have joined Germany.

After reviewing the situation in Greece the paper says that the Allies will not for long allow Greece to continue in this uncertain condition, and probably, owing to internal troubles, it will not be possible for Greece to join the Central Powers. These troubles in Greece may afford the Central Powers a pretext for advancing into Greece, but the Allies are already there to checkmate them.

36. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th October says that the following are noteworthy points in the present military situation :—

The good points in the war.

- (1) The British are advancing.
- (2) The French are fighting with uncommon skill and heroism.
- (3) The Russians are gaining victories. Although the advance of General Brussiloff's forces has been checked, they are maintaining their position. The entry of Rumania into the conflict has proved advantageous to Serbia and Italy, but if Rumania is crushed like Serbia by Germany, then the position of Russia will be rather dangerous. The Germans have reduced their pressure on the western front and are concentrating forces for operations against Rumania. It therefore seems that very soon Rumania will have to suffer a reverse.
- (4) The English and French are proving themselves superior to the Germans in aerial warfare. Zeppelin raids on England have proved futile and some of the zeppelins have been destroyed. People in England are no longer so afraid of zeppelins as they were before.

NAYAK.  
Oct. 11th, 1916.



(5) The new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army set out for Basra immediately after arrival at Bombay. Though a young man, he is an experienced and able soldier.

(6) There are internal dissensions in Germany.

(7) There are internal dissensions in Turkey and the Arabian revolt.

NAYAK.  
Oct. 12th, 1916.

37. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th October refers to a recently published book in English detailing the atrocities Germany is committing on the civil population of

German abduction of women.

the conquered parts of Belgium, including young women, who are compelled by the direst oppressions to perform dangerous and tiresome work. The Germans have been in occupation of Belgium for about two years now and still continue to harass the Belgians. No wonder they are called Huns by the Allies.

BANGALI.  
Oct. 12th, 1916.

38. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th October refers to the recent

German submarine attacks and  
America.

German submarine outrages near America and the consequent indignation among Americans.

America is now in a happy position and making money freely, while the other European nations are impoverishing themselves. It is not likely that she will do anything effective to stop German submarine attacks. From her reckless conduct it is evident that Germany is now making a last desperate effort to injure her enemies.

BANGALI.  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

39. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 14th October writes :—

"A brief review of the war."

It seems that the war will end, as it began, in the Balkans. The last two years' experience has taught Germany that she will not be able to gain much in the west. Her only hope, therefore, lies in the Balkans and in the establishment of her suzerainty in Western Asia through this country. The Allies, on their side, know that the most crushing blow may be dealt to Germany by thwarting her plans in the Balkans. Her defeat then will only be a question of time. The siding of Rumania with the Allies will render this object more easy of accomplishment. The success of the plan will be further facilitated by the co-operation of Greece with the Allies. Undoubtedly, therefore, the conflict will rage most fiercely in the Balkans in a week or two, the result of which the whole world is waiting eagerly to see. In this struggle 26 Bengalis, recruited by the French in Bengal, will be ready to lay down their lives. If a single drop of Bengali blood mixes with the sanguinary torrent which will flow in the Balkans, the stain of cowardice will be washed off the Bengali name.

As at Verdun, so in the Balkans, the Allies will surely win, but the victory will be won after very hard fighting. When the Germans are defeated in the Balkans, the end of the war will be very near.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 16th, 1916.

40. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th October writes :—

"Rumania."

One thing must be clear to every one who follows the course of events in the war, and that is the situation of Austria as a result of the Rumanian offensive. The Rumanians are not advancing in Austro-Hungary and Transylvania, but have rather been forced to fall back. It is not, however, clear how far the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops have advanced in Rumania. The war correspondents are not giving detailed accounts of the state of affairs in Dobrudja. We cannot believe that there has been no change in the situation at that place, considering that a commander like the famous General Mackensen is now leading the Bulgarian army. He is sure at least to make an attempt there; but the telegrams make no mention of any such thing. We can, however, form some idea of the situation in Russia to help whom Rumania has joined the war. News from the Russian front makes it clear that Russia is rather in an embarrassed position with regard to Rumania, though one cannot, from the available news, form any idea of the real state of affairs. It is not yet known how far Russia is helping Rumania or what help the latter needs. On the whole, Rumania has not had any serious reverses on her western frontiers where, in spite of her falling back the enemy has not been able to effect an entrance into the country.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 16th, 1916.

41. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th October has the following :—

"The war in Europe."

As we said previously, the Central Powers have become considerably weakened after two and a half years of fighting.



The Entente Powers have, of course, suffered great losses, but those losses can be and, in fact, have been, made up without any difficulty, for their man-power is infinitely greater than that of the enemy. Russia alone has a supply of human material five times that of the Central Powers taken together, and Great Britain also is plentifully provided with men. Besides, the enemy is now practically hemmed in and cannot get any fresh men from outside as the Allies can. Then, again, he has to fight over a vast and ever-increasing area, and fresh troops are being pitted against his worn-out men. The British have already pushed the German line back some miles, the French are pressing the Germans very hard, and the Russians, the Rumanians, the Italians and the Serbians have together hurled themselves against the Austro-Hungarian troops. It seems, therefore, that Germany will be crushed before long. Recent developments, however, show that Germany is still resorting to all sorts of intrigue to put the Allies to trouble, and that though she will be defeated ultimately, she can avert that inevitable fate for some time yet. Mackensen has pushed the Rumanians back in Transylvania. It is not yet certain how the German offensive against Rumania will end, though it is clear that the fury of the attack has been much greater than what Rumania had ever expected. If Germany can gain a temporary success here, Greece will probably join the Central Powers; and once the cunning Kaiser can win the help of King Constantine, the Entente Powers will not be much benefited by the acquisition of their new ally, Rumania. It is not yet known which side Greece will take, though there is a strong rumour that she will join the war soon. There is a rumour in the United States that Denmark, who has a grudge against Germany, will before long join the Entente Powers who have promised to recover Schleswig-Holstein from Germany and restore it to her. Then, again, Denmark, Norway and Sweden are, so to say, allied Powers; and if Denmark joins the war, the others will also be drawn into it. It is a well-known fact that Norway and Sweden are helping Germany in more than one way, both as regards her supply of munitions and as regards her submarine bases. If these two Powers join Germany, Holland and Switzerland also will be obliged to take part in the struggle. The situation will then come to be a complex one, and the recent German Note to the United States will perhaps add to the complexity.

42. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th October writes that the Rumanians have recently been forced to fall back from Transylvania before superior German forces and they are now bravely defending the passes leading into Rumania. In Dobrudja, hard fighting is going on, while the Allies are pressing up from Salonika towards Monastir, beating the Bulgars back. If the Eastern theatre of war can now be strongly reinforced by the Anglo-French forces, Bulgaria and Turkey will probably be crushed before winter sets in.

The German Reichstag has recently supported the resumption of "frightful" methods of war at sea. The American public will probably protest, but they are finding the European war too profitable now to enter on war on their own account.

43. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th October says that since the beginning of the battle on the Somme the German army has been trying to guard its wings, while the English are pushing back its centre. With the advance of the English in the centre the German wings are being obliged to fall back. In this way all the schemes of Germany are being frustrated. The English have achieved what was necessary to achieve before the advent of winter. They have occupied higher ground than what the Germans now hold, and from there dominate the German positions with their guns. Possibly they will not advance any further on account of the approaching winter.

44. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th October says that on the *Bakr-Id* day prayers for the victory of British arms were offered in every mosque in Calcutta after *namaj*.

45. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 11th October says:— Some Anglo-Indian papers are attacking Sir William Meyer in connection with the Mesopotamian affairs. The reason why he is being criticised is that he has not

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.  
Oct. 16th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
Oct. 17th, 1916

BANGALI.  
Oct. 11th, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR  
Oct. 11th, 1916.



been able to provide funds for the comforts of the white troops. At the same time it is being alleged that India has not contributed to the war expenditure in the same proportion as the Colonies. Can there be a more absurd statement than this? During the three years from 1914 to 1916 India has contributed 64 crores of rupees to the war fund. She has during the last 50 years been spending about one-third of her total revenue on the up-keep of the army which is now fighting in Europe. In spite of this, the Finance Minister is being attacked. Now that the exchequer is empty, how is the poor Finance Member to find money to provide comforts and luxuries for the white soldiers? While there is so much clamour about the comforts of white soldiers not a word of complaint has been heard from the Indian soldiers in Mesopotamia, who draw a third of the European soldiers' pay. From this may be gauged the comparative devotion of the two nations to their King-Emperor.

SADAQAT,  
Oct. 13th, 1916.

46. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that the facts and figures which are before us altogether disprove the statement of the Anglo-Indian papers that for

India and war.

war purposes a very small amount of Indian wealth has been spent and that she is altogether neglectful of her duties. Those who are dissatisfied with the financial help of India would do well to read the figures which Sir Reginald Craddock submitted in answer to an interpellation made by Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Cossimbazar. These figures do not represent the total contribution of India to the Empire. Probably these figures do not include the solid contributions which are being made by the Native States.

BANGALI,  
Oct. 10th, 1916.

47. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 10th October deprecates the attempt being made by certain people to belittle the scheme for a Bengali *paltan* in spite of the enthusiasm

The Bengali *paltan*.

which it has created all over the country, from Bengal to the Punjab. These wiseacres apparently fail to make out how the presence of this handful of Bengali soldiers in this tremendous struggle would enhance the glory of Bengal. Of course, one can understand the Bengalis rejoicing, because now at last they can prove that they are not afraid to die. Well, but can our wiseacres explain why this enlistment of Bengali soldiers is creating enthusiasm among non-Bengalis? The fact is, Bengalis have some virtues which have conquered the hearts of Hindusthanis, Punjabis, etc. They have always been eminent in professions and intellectual pursuits, but they have always been held to be unfit for military service. This was a false reproach, for they have never been tried in military service. These new Bengali sepoys are enlisting not for money or because fighting is their traditional caste-occupation, but simply to free their countrymen of a national opprobrium. This accounts for the general enthusiasm which greets these new soldiers. *Bhadralok* in other provinces also will soon want to enlist, as Bengalis are, and Government will graciously accept their services, as it has already done in the case of Bengalis.

DAINIK BASUMATI  
Oct. 11th 1916.

48. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th October says that the

The *Hindoo Patriot* and the Bengali *paltan*.

*Hindoo Patriot* at first tried, like the Anglo-Indian journals, to jeer at Bengali enthusiasm for military service. Apparently it sought to please

Government by adopting this attitude. It is now seen that Government is actively trying to enlist Bengalis in this new form of service and hence the *Patriot* has changed its tone, and says that this small double company may yet develop into a division. Nay more, it testifies from personal knowledge to the ardent loyalty of some of the recruits.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 12th, 1916.

49. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 13th October writes that Bengal is now

"Moonlight in the damaged house."

asleep. She awoke once at the time of the *swadeshi* movement and now she has gone to sleep again.

Anglo-Indians and scoffers who have no faith in the *swadeshi* movement complain that Bengalis are not coming forward to enlist so quickly as they should. Our Bengali leaders should have responded by querying, "Why should they?" But they lack the courage to do so. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* once almost was about to reveal the truth, but its courage failed at the last moment, while the *Bengalee* is always in dread of Mr. Lyon.



Which among the organisers of the Bengali *paltan* movement have got their own sons enlisted? They have many sons among them, but why is not one of them coming forward to enlist?

Because of this, the ordinary public naturally infer that nothing is to be gained by enlisting one's own sons in the Army. If it were otherwise, why should the leaders keep themselves aloof?

After all, considering the adverse surrounding circumstances, we think the response to the call for soldiers which has been made is quite adequate. The small spark of feeling, of vitality which was left in the country, has been fanned by the authorities into a small flame. All men endowed with faith will be confident that in time, this flame will grow into a full sacrificial fire, into which we shall be able to make offerings.

Considering that no higher rank than that of sepoy is open to these soldiers, it can be claimed that the response to the call for Bengali soldiers has been more hearty than could be expected.

Even in England, where the patriotic spirit is so strong, the greatest difficulty was found in enlisting recruits; and those who did enlist were tempted by salary, rank, separation allowances, etc. None of these inducements are held out to Bengali soldiers. They have come forward as volunteers and that is to their credit. To fill the whole country with this patriotic volunteering spirit is a work of time and of organised effort. An organisation which might have been used for this purpose now, existed at the time of the *swadeshi* movement, but it is now defunct and people dare not revive it.

Let Bengalis be allowed to become officers in time, let them be taken in as gunners, cavalymen, etc., let all distinctions between Eurasians and Bengalis be obliterated, and then see if there is not an enthusiastic response to the call for Bengali soldiers.

50. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 11th October says:—

After the war.

After the war there will be a great change in the world, the nature of which cannot be predicted with certainty. India wants *swaraj*. She demands that she may be allowed to manage her own affairs without any interference. Some Anglo-Indians consider this demand in the light of a bugbear. They consider this a revolutionary agitation, but they do not consider that Indians are saying that they want self-government after the war and not now when Britain is involved in a life-and-death struggle. Then where is sedition in this? Indians have come to the conclusion that the war will end in victory for Britain. This is their deliberate conviction. If they had any doubts about the ultimate result of the war they would not have started this agitation. The fact that they are agitating during the continuance of the war shows clearly that India wants to remain within the Empire.

In 1909 the Calcutta High Court declared a demand for self-government as just. At that time no responsible head of the Government spoke a word against this. Lord Hardinge also sympathised with the aspiration of India for Home Rule. Recently the Bombay and the Madras Governments have declared through their high legal functionaries that Government is not opposed to Home Rule but only to illegitimate agitation for it. This last statement is certainly a very puzzling one. Government has not yet expressly declared what is legitimate in its opinion. It is necessary that Government should make a pronouncement on that point.

It is a matter for some gratification that the Colonies which are already in enjoyment of independence have begun to feel some sympathy for India. The war has brought this about. The High Commissioner for South Africa and the Agent-General for Tasmania have expressed a wish that India and Egypt may be invited to join the Conference which will be held after the war.

The state of things in India, however, is not quite satisfactory. There is no means of knowing what the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General are doing about the system of administration in India as it is to be in future. There is an impression that some secret scheme is being prepared.

After referring to the representation which has been submitted by the 19 members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the paper says that Indians should firmly agitate for Home Rule.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Oct. 11th, 1916.



NAYAK,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

51. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th October says that in spite of the bad time through which England is passing, the political mendicants of India are striving as persistently as ever for political privileges after the war. India is an old mendicant begging alms on the strength of her blindness for one and a half century, lameness for two centuries, and leprosy for three centuries.

Mendicancy.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th October says that if the British Government reforms the Indian administrative system on the lines laid down in the representation submitted by certain members of the Imperial Council then the Home Rule agitation will have borne good fruit indeed. In the long run the Council of the Secretary of State for India has proved to be harmful to the interests of India. The very fact that the Secretary of State for India is paid from the Indian treasury has placed him beyond the control of Parliament.

Administrative reform.

It behoves the British Government to remove Indian discontent by granting them the necessary reforms on the lines indicated. The removal of Hindu-Moslem ill-feeling will be a task for Indians themselves. The authorities need not trouble themselves about it.

SADAQAT,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

53. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 14th October is surprised at not finding the names of the two Bengali Moslem representatives in the Imperial Council on the representation submitted to the Viceroy by 19 Indian representatives. It particularly takes to task the Hon'ble Maulvi Abdur Rahim for not subscribing his name to the representation, and asks him to give an explanation of his omission to do so.

Bengali-Moslem representatives  
in the Imperial Council

BANGALI,  
Oct. 16th 1916.

54. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th October, referring to the recent memorandum on post-war reforms submitted to Lord Chelmsford by certain Legislative Councillors, remarks that it is for Government now to act. The Councillors have done their duty in making the public wishes known. There is no reason why India should be treated differently from Canada or Australia, for her services in the war have been the same, if not greater.

Self-Government.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Oct. 17th, 1916

55. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 17th October says that if Government grants the prayer of the Indians contained in the representation signed by 19 members of the Imperial Council, India will not only feel grateful but will consider it a reward for her loyalty. When the war commenced British authorities were apprehensive of unrest in India of a serious nature, but that apprehension has proved groundless. The bravery displayed by Indians on the fields of France and elsewhere has proved their loyalty.

The prayer of the Indians.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 17th, 1916.

56. On the same subject, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th October says that the fact that the memorandum was not sent to the Vernacular Press for publication while it was sent to the English press makes one inclined to think that its signatories have in this case acted not as representatives of the people of the country but merely on their own behalf as individuals.

*Idid.*

NAYAK,  
Oct. 17th, 1916.

57. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th October writes:—

"I am the great Padma Ray." The eminent folk who have submitted a memorandum to the Government of India regarding post-war reforms in India are like Padma Ray, a councillor of Maharaja Krishna Chandra. Padma Ray was notorious for his arrogance and used to think that his voice was supreme among the Brahmins of Bengal. The English have given us a good government the like of which has never existed in this country for a very long time. Our rulers are all able men who never do anything out of caprice. If, however, they happen to commit the slightest error, our self-styled leaders raise a tremendous howl about public opinion not having been consulted. Now the members of the Imperial Legislative Council who have drawn up the memorandum can never be said to represent the people of India. Did they consult the Vernacular Press saving, of course, their flunkies, the *Sanjivani* and the *Bangali*? Who authorised these *soi-disant* leaders to go to the Government with this beggar's bowl? We can beg for life, we can beg for service, but we consider it a shame to beg for honour and dignity.



58. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th October writes that two sugar factories at Champaran and Cawnpur, respectively, recently have yielded extraordinarily high profits, because of the diminished imports of foreign sugar since the outbreak of the war. This is a practical proof of the possibility of a revival of the Indian sugar industry, provided some kind of protection for it is secured, either by tariff or otherwise. Will it be necessary even after this to wait three years for the Holland Commission's report before Government can decide on the proper method of reviving Indian industries?

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 11th, 1916.

59. In the course of a long article entitled "Bijaya," the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th October writes:—

NAYAK,  
Oct. 11th, 1916.

"Bijaya." Just as Panini, the great Sanskrit grammarian, has included *shuan* (a dog), *yuvan* (a young man), and *Maghavan* (Indra, the Prince of Devas) in the same aphorism, so the English have placed all castes and classes of Indians on the same level. The only distinction lies between white men and blackmen, between the rulers, and the ruled. This very equality furnishes proof of our subjection. It is the root-cause of all our social weakness. Subject as we are, we shall all, from Brahmans to Chandals, stand together in the same place bound by the chain of misfortune of the same character.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 16th, 1916.

60. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th October explains national self-realisation in the light of the German writer Neitsche in whose opinion one's national interest is best served by the placing of one's national ideas above everything else, and writes:—

"Two letters"—National self-realisation.

In the last days of his life Keshab Chandra Sen helped in the work of permanently impressing Hindu society with the stamp of Christian Anglicism. This was why the Brahmo and England-returned Bengalis who rebelled against Hindu orthodoxy were looked upon with favour by officials down to the days of Lord Ripon. But when the English understood that the Bengalis could become Anglicised and yet practise patriotism and that by becoming Anglicised they wanted to be the equals of Englishmen, from that day "Brahmos as agents of social disintegration and disruption were at a discount." Lord Hardinge was an old-type Viceroy. When he saw that a little pressure had made Ravindra Nath take a somersault, he began to favour him with the idea that by winning over Bengal's poet he would be able to win over the Bengalis. This was why Ravindra Nath got the Nobel prize, the Degree of Doctor of Literature and a Knighthood. But what was possible in Keshab Chandra's days, when the Bengalis were thoroughly inexperienced, is not possible in Ravindra Nath's days. Moreover, Ravindra Nath is not Keshab Chandra. Lord Hardinge did not know all this. Hence his scheme and Ravindra Nath's work for its fruition have failed.

61. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 15th October, referring to the report published in the *Bengalee* about the secret offer of a Small Cause Court Judgeship to the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq, says that it is glad the Hon'ble Mr. Huq has refused the offer. This is a time when the services of superior men are needed by the nation.

SADAQAT,  
Oct. 15th, 1916.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th October writes:—  
*Ibid.* Mr. Fazlul Huq has been elected a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Government offered him a Judgeship of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, but he declined to accept it. Did Government intend to muzzle the dog by offering a sop?

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 17th, 1916.

63. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says:—  
The separate representation and Hindu-Moslem unity. We have been condemned for saying that the conveners of the Lucknow meeting should not in the heat of their wrath against the Hindu leaders of Allahabad for starting a short-sighted agitation forget the larger political interests of the country. In our opinion the Lucknow meeting was not wanted. We have no reason to find fault with the resolutions on the whole, but resolution No. 4, expressing regret at the conduct of the Allahabad Commissioners, was not in keeping with the dignity of the Moslem meeting. The policy of revenge should have been left to the *Leader* of Allahabad. We

SADAQAT,  
Oct. 15th, 1916.



cannot for a moment countenance the attitude adopted by certain Moslem journals who are advocating total secession from the Congress, because it has not approved of the principle of separate electorates for Muhammadans. Have the Moslems ever tried to join the Congress in a body to counteract its present tendencies?

SADAQAT,  
Oct. 17th, 1916.

64. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 17th October, in continuation of its article on the marginally-noted subject, says that though Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried his utmost to keep the Moslems out of the political movements of Hindus in general and Bengalis in particular, yet to deduce from this that he wanted to keep the Moslems aloof from politics is altogether wrong. The speeches of Sir Syed Ahmad give a lie to the statement that he considered politics harmful for Moslems.

The paper then goes on to condemn the attitude of the Moslem leaders in the United Provinces, who are counselling Moslems to keep away from the Congress. The Moslems should not keep away from this body and sit at home cursing it. By keeping away from it they will do harm to themselves and not to the Congress. It then goes on to quote the opinion of the *Nai Roshin* of Allahabad, which supports its views. In its opinion it would be a misfortune if the Moslem League was absorbed by the Congress, but it would not do them any good to decry that body.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 12th, 1916.

65. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th October says that the *Statesman* recently suggested that the whole of Bengal should be subjected to thorough espionage—every house should be searched and all should be indiscriminately interned.

Internments and house-searches are already numerous enough, as things are, and the people are in a panic. What more is wanted? All suspects are being caught. What more does the *Statesman* require? It is quite unreasonable to believe that if innocent people be arrested then alone will anarchism cease.

Unreasonable writings like this cause public alarm. People are filled with suspicion and terror which are unfavourable to the establishment of peace. Censors should keep an eye not upon Indian papers alone, but should also curb the unrestrained writings of the Anglo-Indian press. Then alone will peace reign in the country.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 14th, 1916.

66. Referring to the fact that the oppressiveness of Kabuli money-lenders has compelled the Ceylon Government to frame a Bill relating to money-lenders, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th October asks if a similar law should not be introduced into Bengal for exactly the same cause.

J. N. RAY,

General Press Censor, Bengal.

In charge of the office of the  
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 21st October 1916.



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 43 of 1916.

**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 21st October 1916.**

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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (Part II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

Year ending 31st March 1955

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CONFIDENTIAL



**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS  
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE  
BRANCH.**

**[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]**

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<b>"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	<b>"Bengalee" (N)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath Das, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	<b>"East" (N)</b>	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	<b>"Hablul Matin"</b> (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	<b>"Herald" (N)</b>	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	<b>"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	<b>"Indian Empire" (N)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahiaya, age 29.	400



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (h)—General.

574. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—The reader may remember the result of the case in which one Chibba Gopal was prosecuted before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court (Bombay) at the instance of one Reginald Atkinson, on a charge of having molested two girls, Lena Grant and Marie Hoy. The trying Magistrate discharged the accused. Acting on his suggestion, Chibba Gopal brought a complaint against Atkinson before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and a notice was served on him to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of assault, but the trying Magistrate rejected the application for process. The man brought this trouble upon himself by following the advice of the Third Presidency Magistrate. The moral to be derived therefrom is that when an Indian is assaulted by an Anglo-Indian or Eurasian, he should not seek redress in a court of law but submit to the outrage quietly.

Molestation of two Anglo-Indian girls at Bombay.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Oct. 1916.

575. Commenting on the *fracas* at Kanchanpur during the last *Bakr-Id* festival, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that according to the official version, the armed police were compelled to fire upon the Hindu villagers.

*Bakr-Id* disturbance at Kanchanpur.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Oct. 1916.

The journal would like to be enlightened as to the immediate circumstances which led them to take this extreme measure. Were the Hindu villagers armed? According to the local Hindus, some of them had only sticks in their hands. One wonders why the authorities, who were well aware of the apprehended trouble, failed to settle amicably the differences between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, as Mr. Godbole succeeded in doing last year. Is it a fact that the armed police stationed at the villages were all Muhammadans? If so, a more injudicious step could not have been conceived. It is no wonder that the affair has given such a rude shock to the Hindus of Bihar that they are now in mourning. The matter is very serious in consideration of the fact that so many Hindus have been wounded and killed by the police.

576. Commenting on the above, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* continues :—  
*Ibid.* The point is, who gave the order to the armed police to fire upon the Hindus? It ought to be remembered that the police cannot fire without the order of a Magistrate. Was any Magistrate present at the time when the police fired at the Hindus? This is a very important point, and official information regarding it is urgently needed.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th Oct. 1916.

577. The *Bengalee* writes :—There is a strong rumour in England that Lord Carmichael's successor will be Sir Robert Chalmers, late Governor of Ceylon. When rumour associated the name of Sir Michael O'Dwyer with the prospective vacancy in Bengal there was a widespread feeling of uneasiness throughout the Presidency, because the only claim of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to a promotion seems to be the manner in which he is supposed to have put down political and revolutionary unrest in the Punjab with an iron hand. The journal regrets that the little that it knows of Sir Robert Chalmers as Governor of Ceylon is certainly disquieting. The declaration of martial law after the Ceylon riots, which were not worse than the serious riots in Bombay and Calcutta in the nineties, and his treatment of certain Ceylonese members in Council are indications of a temperament far removed from the urbanity and unfailing courtesy and kindness of the present highly respected and sympathetic Governor.

The next Governor of Bengal.

BENGALUR,  
14th Oct. 1916.

578. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—It is quite natural that Anglo-Indian papers like the *Pioneer* and the *Statesman* should raise a howl over the memorandum on post-war reforms in India, which has been submitted to the Viceroy by 19 elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council. The journal wishes it could have been circulated to all the prominent leaders of the

The memorandum on post-war reforms.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Oct. 1916.



country before submission to the Viceroy, for then at least one serious misstatement in it might have been avoided. The manifold blessings of British rule in India enumerated in the memorandum, are so well known that they scarcely need recapitulation, but unfortunately "the great progress in her material resources" is not one of them. On the contrary, the growing poverty of the nation is one of the long-standing complaints of the country. One of the most potent reasons for demanding self-government is this fact. So long as the affairs of a country are not managed by its duly elected representatives and only by birds of passage who have only a passing interest in its welfare, it can never grow in prosperity. A nation which has no commerce or industry and which is only a producer of raw materials for the benefit of foreigners can never show "great progress" in its material resources. This is a self-evident fact.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
12th Oct. 1916.

579. Is the Defence of India Act a legal measure? asks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It will be remembered that the Government of India (Amendment) Act was referred to a

Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. In the course of the debate Sir Courtenay Ilbert, on being questioned by the Chairman, agreed that the effect of sub-section 2 of clause 2, would be to enable the Legislative authority in India to prohibit in certain classes of cases any action at all against the Secretary of State. The Chairman, however, made it clear that the Defence of India (Criminal) Act of 1915 contains a clause stating that the judgment of the Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive, which apparently means that the Government of India had no power to pass Acts and Ordinances empowering persons to constitute themselves as courts of final jurisdiction, as is done in cases tried by Special Tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act. The same remark would apply in the matter of internments. A case ought to be instituted in the High Court to test the validity of the statement made by Sir Courtenay Ilbert.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
13th Oct. 1916.

580. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The question of the legality or otherwise of the Defence Act depends on two points. (1) Did the East India Company possess

the power of passing such Regulations, Ordinances and Acts as have been passed by the Government of India, in the name of the defence of India? (2) Have the Government of India been empowered by a Parliamentary Act to pass any such legislation? The answer evidently is in the negative in both cases. For if either of the two conditions existed, the Government of India would not have asked the India Office for Parliamentary legislation, and Lord Islington would not have made such frantic efforts for a remedy to validate the measures. It seems therefore quite clear that the Defence Act, Regulations, Ordinances, etc., are *ultra vires* and the men punished under their provisions have a remedy in the courts of law. It is not for laymen but for lawyers to suggest the procedure to be adopted in testing the validity of the Defence of India and other Acts. It is a pity that the Calcutta High Court will remain closed for more than a month. The journal has, however, no doubt that some vigorous action will be taken as soon as the Court reopens. A single test case, if successful, will prove the salvation of hundreds of young men who have been interned or imprisoned under the Defence Act without any trial at all.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
17th Oct. 1916.

581. The *Statesman*, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, thinks that it only jested when it said the other day that the Defence of India Act was illegal. The *Statesman* is alarmed at the possible result of a test case being successful. It conjures up the terrible vision of society being torn to pieces if "hundreds of men whom there is every reason to suspect of being concerned in conspiracies, etc.," were let loose upon the community. There is, however, no help for it. Even a red-handed murderer cannot be deprived of his liberty with the help of an illegal law. Then, again, society was going on as smoothly before the confinement of these men under the Defence of India Act as it is doing now. The *Statesman* therefore has no reason to be alarmed if they are

Alleged illegal character of the  
Defence Act.



again allowed to roam freely in the country. True, some police officers and policemen were murdered, but those who have been interned had evidently no hand in these dastardly acts; for in that case they would have been put on their trial. They are mere "suspects," and it is monstrous, according to the glorious principles of English jurisprudence, to rob one of his liberty on mere suspicion. As far back as the year 102 B.C., the Emperor Trajan thus replied to the Roman Governor of an Asiatic province who proposed to arrest and imprison natives of the province upon the evidence of spies and informers:—"Under no circumstances are we to listen to unsigned informations. It would form the worst of precedents and be wholly out of harmony with our times. Suspected persons are not to be hunted out. Only when they will be duly charged are they to be punished." It is no compliment to the enlightened rulers of India that they should be less liberal in their sentiment regarding the liberty of a subject than an Emperor who flourished about 2,000 years ago.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

582. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—For some time past, a portion of the English and the Anglo-Indian Press has been trumpeting the great discovery that India has been playing only a niggardly part in the defence of the Empire. It is a sad commentary on their so-called Imperial patriotism, of which these papers boast so much, that they should, at a time like the present, stoop so low as to bring an unfair charge against a land which, though starving and demartialised, has freely given of her best in men and money.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th Oct. 1916.

F. P. McKINTY,  
*Special Assistant.*

13, ELYSIUM ROW,  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 21st October 1916.*



